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Intercollegiate Community Service Quarterly

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APRIL 1918

Intercollegiate Community Service Quarterly

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSOCIATION

(Formerly College Setlements Association)

1917—1919

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1917—1918

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Please notify the editor, Mrs. Horace Fleisher, 6418 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa., as well as your elector, immediately of any change in your address, giving the name of your college and both the old and new address.

SOCIAL CARE FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

The end results of war are millions of individual social problems, which must be dealt with one by one, if they are to be met at all. Each tangle must be patiently and intelligently straightened out by some one; each individual who has been thrown out of adjustment, directly or indirectly, through the war, must be advised and assisted by some qualified person. During a recent visit to Canada I was met everywhere by the reminder, "Remember that each returned soldier is an individual problem." There is no other way to deal justly with the returned soldier than to study the mental, physical and social condition of each man, and to give him the assistance he may need to become refitted to civil life. This is all fairly obvious, and we have confidence that our government will deal both justly and generously with our returned

soldiers. But when the government in its preparations reaches the final stage, where the soldier is ready to return to his family and to industry, and begins to form a plan of social care, a staggering scarcity of persons qualified for the work will be disclosed.

Surgeon-General Gorgas is quoted as making a public statement that at the time of the soldier's discharge "it will be the duty of the government to assist him in returning to his proper place in industry, and of various civil organizations further to supervise him until he has been completely rehabilitated—that is, placed once more on a firm economic foundation in society." The practice of assisting an individual to adjust himself to his environment is the function of the social worker. The efficacy of social work in this field has been so extensively and thoroughly demonstrated in the United States, in industrial, criminal and medical problems, that there is every reason to expect that the government will employ this branch of service as the final stage in its care of returned soldiers. After all possible medical and vocational skill has been exercised to refit the soldier to take his place again in civil life, it is obvious that the best specialized skill to be obtained should be employed to see that he finds his proper place. Physicians and vocational officers should not be satisfied to leave the disposition of the product of their work to chance or to a loose organization of untrained citizens. The man who has lived under military organization for months or years, with every part of his life ordered for him, when he returns to civil life, with its responsibilities and perplexities, meets a crisis fit to tax all the powers of a man at a time when he is physically and mentally debilitated. Social care at this time should be assured to every man who is found to require it.

If a plan for social care should be undertaken by the government, an army of social workers would be needed. At present there are not enough trained social workers for civilian needs. The demand will come a year from now, so that there is time to be prepared. Many persons have already begun training to be ready for war service; but many more are needed. Every school and agency that trains social workers ought to plan to extend its capacity to the utmost. Every social worker ought to become a recruiting station. Ten times the number now in existence will be needed.

There is a popular misconception that social work can be done without previous training. The example of Canada is quoted, where the Patriotic Fund employs untrained volunteers entirely in the work for soldiers' families. But let no one think that Canadians are satisfied with their system. They are meeting splendidly the situation in

which they find themselves, but they feel continually the need of practised skill in dealing with complicated social difficulties, and they urge us, while we have time, to prepare ourselves by training workers, so that we may avoid their mistakes.

In the readjustment of returned soldiers suffering from nervous and mental disease, the so-called "shell-shock" cases, the necessity for social care after discharge from the hospital is especially conspicuous. Psychiatrists who are dealing with similar disorders among civilians and have found the social service an indispensable department of the hospital, will no doubt demand this branch of service for military hospitals.

The Boston Psychopathic Hospital has for several years offered a course of eight months' study and practice in the social service. At the present time a few more students could be accepted. The course requires full time and may be begun at any date. There are no fees. Occasionally an interneship is available for a student who cannot manage to maintain herself during training. If a student has not had previous experience in social work, she is drilled in the fundamentals of social case work; if she has been trained in case work, more attention can be given to psychiatric aspects. It is hoped that this opportunity to prepare to meet the war demand for psychiatric social workers may be used to its fullest extent.

To prepare for a situation that is not yet upon us, that cannot be seen in moving-pictures, that has not been given actuality by the official stamp of government, requires a vigorous use of imagination. A sojourn in Canada helps to make the situation vivid—seeing the men who have to take up again responsibilities beyond their strength, hearing the pitiful tales of things gone wrong. We shall not be ready to profit by our warning unless large numbers of workers begin their training now. The bulk of these workers must come from among the college alumnae of recent years and this year's senior classes.

MARY C. JARRETT,
Chief of Social Service, Psychopathic Hospital, Boston.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RECONSTRUCTION UNITS AND CANTEEN UNITS

In a printed folder issued early in March, the Intercollegiate Committee on War Work Abroad, stating the aims of the Committee, made the following announcements: "If there is a sufficient demand from American college women, it is possible that this Committee may

decide to form Intercollegiate Units for Social Service and Reconstruction of community life or to delegate the organization of such Units to another Committee especially appointed and equipped for the task."

Letters have continued to reach us from college women all over the United States, most of them indicating an earnest and serious desire to help in the work abroad. Being fully convinced of the pressing need of workers, we feel the appeal of these women cannot be disregarded. They are eager and ready to go, and appear willing to accept the same status and regulations as those of the Smith College Relief Unit, the only college unit actually operating in the foreign field at present, or of the Wellesley College Unit which is just sailing, and therefore the ones forming models for all subsequent College Units.

The term Unit, as used, must be understood to indicate a *single basis of organization in this country, and an agency for financial resources*, not a geographical limitation of the work abroad. The working members must be prepared to work as a whole, or in small groups, or as individuals wherever sent, while still retaining their identity as members of the Unit. This should be clearly understood.

The Red Cross has made a definite agreement with the Smith College Relief Unit and the Wellesley College Unit, covering all contingencies of responsibility and action, and it is desirable that a similar agreement be made between the Red Cross and any other Collegiate Unit or any Intercollegiate Unit formed. The mutual benefits of such an agreement are obvious.

In consequence of the foregoing conclusions, this Committee has decided to form in its own membership the nucleus of an Intercollegiate Unit Committee, to which will be added one representative from each College or Alumnae Association prepared to furnish and finance one or more members of the Unit. This Committee has also affiliated itself with the Women's Canteen Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, thus assuming responsibility for organizing Intercollegiate European Canteen Units, and for determining the personnel of college women in canteen work under the Young Men's Christian Association. No religious restrictions will be placed upon such workers.

The Alumnae Association of Mount Holyoke College has voted to raise $4000 with which to send one member under this Intercollegiate Reconstruction Unit and $2000 with which to send one member of the Intercollegiate Canteen Unit.

If your College or Alumnae Association is interested in the formation of such an Intercollegiate Reconstruction Unit or Canteen Unit, and is ready to finance a member, will you notify us at once? The sum of $4000 has been generally agreed upon as necessary to cover the expenses of one worker in a reconstruction unit, including the amount of relief she must give to justify her presence in France, and $2000 has been agreed upon to cover the expenses of a member of a canteen unit.

We shall be glad to give any detailed information that is desired, always emphasizing the fact that war conditions change constantly. We are endeavoring to keep in close touch with the movements and decisions of the Red Cross Headquarters in Washington in order that we may be aware of all changes in conditions and of all rulings and policies.

Intercollegiate Committee on Women's War Work Abroad of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association

Women's University Club
106 East 52nd Street
New York

MRS. ALICE LORD PARSONS, *Smith, Chairman*
MRS. WALTER H. GILPATRIC, *Mt. Holyoke*
DR. SUSAN M. KINGSBURY, *Professor Social Economy, Bryn Mawr*
MRS. GEORGE MCANENY, *Barnard*
MRS. DWIGHT W. MORROW, *Smith*
MISS JESSIE C. MCDONALD, *Wellesley*
MISS MABEL PARSONS, *Barnard*
MISS MARION REILLY, *Bryn Mawr*
MISS CANDACE STIMSON, *Wellesley*
MRS. EDWARD PERRY TOWNSEND, *Vassar*
MRS. MARY C. BERRESFORD, *Executive Secretary*
Room 307. Hours: Monday and Friday, 10-12; Wednesday, 2-4.

MARY MORTON KEHEW, A FRIEND AND BENEFACTOR OF COLLEGE WOMEN[1]

[1]This paper was read at a memorial service held in the honor of Mrs. William B. Kehew (Mary Morton) in Boston, Sunday, April 15.

Of a life so hostile to vainglory, so impatient of tribute, so intolerant of praise, such words as these would be inappropriate, nay disloyal, were it not that especially at this moment the world needs courage and fortitude as well as ideals and inspiration. Mrs. Kehew, no degrees, no titles, no academic honor, just Mrs. Kehew. Yet educated in our best preparatory schools, a student in France, Germany and

Italy for two years, a master of European languages, a swift and thorough reader, keen in perception, logical in thought, vivid in imagination, with a capacity for hard work, she had all the assets of a scholar. The two principles which seemed to me to guide her every action were cardinal to scholarship—a passion for the truth, and the courage of her resultant convictions. She chose the foundations of fact and the cornerstone of truth, and she builded swiftly, accurately, firmly, not for the present but for all time.

It was because of these qualities, of these principles, that Mrs. Kehew was primarily an educator—she believed in education, she contributed largely of her material goods to education, she devoted her whole time and strength to education, she gave her life for education. Her great contribution was the creation of an experiment station in education. She believed in training for everyone—for the girl and the boy, for the woman and the man. She fostered trade education for the fourteen-year-old girl, she offered evening classes for the adult woman, she developed apprenticeship opportunity for the high-school girl, she created the position of student worker for the college woman. But above all she was determined that every human being should have the most advanced training of which he or she was capable, and so she was devoted to higher education for women.

In that institution, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which is a monument to her educational vision, she revealed her appreciation of higher education by summoning to her assistance college men and women and the women's colleges. In its Appointment Bureau she courted the cooperation of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in its studies and investigations; and she offered the services of that Department to the women's colleges of New England in their vocational direction, and made it the mother of seven Bureaus of Occupation for trained women.

Professor John R. Commons said some years ago: "The one place I most wish to see in Boston is the Women's Educational and Industrial Union." Another distinguished Professor of Economics, now Dean of our greatest school of business administration in our greatest university, said: "I *get* my education at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union." And who is there in New England, man or woman, with a great program to establish, who has not looked to Mrs. Kehew for aid and direction, for courage and advice? No truer friend, no greater patron, no more earnest leader, has the college woman ever had than Mary Morton Kehew.

The Boston College Settlement, Denison House, counted her a charter member of its Board of Directors and leaned upon her as its treasurer for years. The first College Settlement fellowship was partially supported by her efforts. When the need for greater protection of men and women in industry became so pressing and there were no women equal to the task she established the Department of Research at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in order that women capable of securing adequate data and of translating them into legislative action might be trained. For ten years she secured support for this Department, which has trained more than fifty women graduates of our American colleges and universities, and provided material for action in the creation of a State Department of Labor and Industry, in the development of our trade schools, in the buttressing of our labor laws, in the advancement of our health measures and in the maintenance of our home life. And as an experiment in education this Department has served as a model for courses and methods in more than one of our great universities and in at least one of our women's colleges.

Again in 1911 she called together a group of college men and women and proposed that a Research Council should be created through which duplication of effort and waste of energy should be avoided,—an ideal which will yet be attained. In the same year she was active in establishing the Massachusetts Branch of the Association for Labor Legislation. Her part in the establishment and growth of Simmons College can not be overestimated. That it should stand the peer of our women's colleges in scholarship, in ideals, in influence, that it should be a creative force in the educational world was her constant ambition and endeavor.

Of her large contributions, now here, now there, to aid in the higher training of women, of her financial aid never refused the individual or the group, of her lavish hospitality in her beautiful home, at all times, to all groups, on all occasions, no reference need be made. Her generosity was the simple expression of her larger conception of service.

Few college women of the generation have been so called upon as a leader and few, if any, have made so great a contribution to community development. Her city, her state, her country were her enthusiasm. I venture to say that upon no one did the world's calamity fall more as a personal disaster than upon her courageous soul.

The privilege of having passed ten years as her co-worker is not to be measured. Her deep sympathy and understanding, her sincerity

of purpose, her wondrous vision, her quick response to any suggestion of improvement or growth, her willingness patiently to give opportunity for experiment, although demanding results—I have felt and known day by day, year by year. Never once have I known her courage to falter. No plan or program ever occurred to her which was not high in purpose and ideal. Never have I known her for one moment to consider or tolerate a suggestion which was not sincere, or honest, or honorable. She never faltered to protect the downtrodden or champion the wronged.

Had Mary Morton Kehew been born a quarter of a century later, I am convinced she would have demanded a college education and a professional training. She is to my mind the prototype of the volunteer professional woman, giving her time and her strength, regularly, unstintingly to an educational institution, to social agencies and organizations, with as great zeal and fervor, with as great efficiency and vision as ever did any paid leader. The coming generation will cry out for such service and such servants, and I would that every woman who has received a college education and every woman today pursuing a college course might know and follow the life and spirit of Mary Morton Kehew.

SUSAN M. KINGSBURY,
Director, Department of Research, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 1908-1915

I. C. S. A. APPRENTICESHIPS

In order to introduce them to some phase or phases of the social situation, to give them an insight into the forces at work, the problems to which they give rise, and the approved methods of directing or combatting them, and, above all, by vastly augmenting the number and kinds of their personal contacts, to widen and deepen their understanding and sympathies, the Intercollegiate Community Service Association offers to its members a number of apprenticeships. These are opportunities to work for periods varying from one week to three or four months in some well-established social agency under expert supervision. They are intended primarily for the undergraduate members of the Association, and thus are planned for the college vacations, but alumnae members may also avail themselves of these opportunities by applying to the Field Secretary. Through the I. C. S. A., apprenticeships may be served in almost any department of community work, although at present the Association has on its list openings in only New York,

Philadelphia and Boston. Apprenticeships will doubtless be available elsewhere as soon as the Assistant Secretary can make the necessary arrangements, for all the organizations approached have been enthusiastic in offering both co-operation and supervision. The college groups, realizing the advantage at the present time of the apprenticeship training that comes from touch with trained workers, are responding splendidly. Sixty-five girls, fifty from Smith, ten from Wellesley, three from Vassar and two from Wheaton, held such apprenticeships, necessarily short, to be sure, during the Easter vacation in Boston, at the Psychopathic Hospital, Perkins' Institute for the Blind, Denison House and Ellis Memorial; in New York at the Henry Street Settlement, the Neighborhood House, the Union Settlement, East Side House, Varick House and the American Parish House; and at the College Settlement of Philadelphia, and Sleighton Farms, at Darlington, Pennsylvania.

Miss Jarrett writes of the Easter apprenticeships at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital: "The experiment was so great a success that similar parties to this and other hospitals during other vacations may be considered. The students were juniors and sophomores who, interested in social work with a view to training after graduation, wished to gain some first-hand knowledge to guide them in their choice of a special branch of social work and in the selection of undergraduate courses preparatory to the type of work chosen. That they thought the visit was of value to them is shown by letters written afterwards to the department. One says: "The week was a wonderful experience for me. I feel that I could have read book after book on the subject of social work and still could never have gained such a clear and broad view of it as I did from actually visiting the different institutions." Another wrote: "It was too good to be true that we were the ones to have that opportunity. You have opened up a big world full of things to be done and I want to help do them."

The nature of the experience that it is possible to give students during such a visit can be shown best by giving the program in full.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28TH:

Case discussion of the social service. Talk on "Psychiatric Social Work," by Miss Jarrett, Chief of Social Service. Staff meeting of physicians. Visiting the wards. Reading. Tea with the staff.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29TH:

Case discussion of the social service. Demonstration of mental testing. Talk on "Psychopathic Cases" by Miss Hodges, first assistant social worker. Visit to Home Church Society. Social clinic.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH:

Visit to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

MONDAY, APRIL 1ST:

Visit to Home Service Section, Red Cross. Talk on "Professional Opportunities in Psychiatric Social Work," by Dr. Myerson, Chief Physician in the Out-Patient Department. Staff meeting of physicians. Visit to Boston State Hospital.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND:

Case discussion of the social service. Talk on "Mental Diseases," by Dr. Lowrey, Chief of Staff. Reading. Staff meeting of physicians. Visit to New England Home for Little Wanderers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD:

Case discussion of the social service. Talk on "Social Psychiatry," by Dr. Southard, Director. Luncheon at the College Club with some Smith Alumnae engaged in social work in Boston. Meeting of the New England Association of Hospital Social Workers.

A visit of this sort seems to be one of the best possible means of creating intelligent interest in social work among students. The social service departments of several hospitals in Boston have expressed willingness to arrange for similar parties in any of the vacation periods."

The Association offers the following apprenticeship opportunities for the summer of 1918; more will be added as need arises. *Applications to fill them should be made to the Assistant Secretary, Miss Florence P. Tuttle, 93 Tyler Street, Boston, Massachusetts;* the names of the organizations offering the apprenticeships are therefore omitted.

Medical Social Service

Scope of Work and Qualifications Desirable:—

The chief of social service of one of the largest hospitals of the country writes: "This experience will be designed to interpret the function of a large general hospital and dispensary in its service to the patients who cannot pay for adequate medical treatment; the background of social conditions of these patients; opportunities for college women in this and related fields of social work.

"The demand for well-trained medical social workers is rapidly increasing. Aside from the essential interest in social work, students with fundamental knowledge in science, psychology and sociology would find themselves best grounded for supplementary training.

"The experience offered would be supervised by trained social workers. Vocational advice would be given to each student at the end of the experience."

The director of a dispensary says: "Among the many different forms of service which can be rendered are: as usher and general helper in a clinic, seeing that patients understand the directions which are given them, seeing that they get to the right doctor or department; clerical work, filing, working out statistics; accompanying patients to hospitals, homes or any place to which a child or injured person needs to be sent; visiting patients in the homes to carry a message, medicines, or to ascertain why patients have not returned to see the doctor.

"Volunteers are expected to come promptly and regularly as agreed. They are usually not desired unless they can come for three half days a week; but a volunteer learns more and finds the work more interesting if more time is given. Where a volunteer can come for a period and give a good deal of her time, a number of different duties can be assigned in such succession as to make a job of considerable interest and developmental value."

RED CROSS HOME NURSING COURSE—Seventy-two hours of hospital work.

Number of vacancies for the kinds of work described above not stated.

PSYCHOPATHIC WORK:

(1) Three interneships, offering board and laundry for a period of eight months, for a course of training in psychiatric social work.

(2) Opportunities for a small number of persons who are seriously interested in social work and give promise of ability to observe methods of work and attend case discussions.

(3) The opportunity for a particularly competent person to substitute during three or four months in the summer for the work in charge of the follow-up service, which brings the student in touch with all the activities of the hospital and affords opportunity for developing organizing capacity.

Work With the Handicapped

WORK WITH THE BLIND:

Scope—Finding jobs for the non-seeing, teaching them typing, arousing interest in the sale of handicraft products made by the blind, visiting and entertaining.

Number of vacancies—Three or four, surely; probably more.

Work With Cripples:

Scope—Contact with children, taking them on picnics and excursions, entertaining them, entering fully into their outdoor life.

Number of vacancies—One.

Work With Delinquents

Scope of Work and Qualifications Desirable:—

From the superintendent of a State Reformatory for Women: "I feel very strongly that college women should come into this work and wish very much that I could train some for superintendents' positions. . . . For the summer I could take two or three on field work and also on the inside work of the institution. They should be mature girls, with real earnestness of purpose, and not working out of curiosity."

From another State: "During the summer we can accommodate several girls. They will probably work with groups on the farm. This will be excellent training for them, not only in social work, but in agricultural work as well. We shall try, however, in case some young woman has particular aptitude or interest in some line of work, to adapt the work to her ability and interest. It may be teaching, housekeeping or working with the new girls in the reception cottage.

"As to qualifications, we prefer the forceful, enthusiastic type of girl who will take a keen interest in this work for neglected girls."

Number of vacancies—Seven or eight.

Settlement and Summer Camp Work

Scope of Work and Qualifications Desirable:

The headworker of one of the oldest settlements in the country writes: "A month's—minimum—residence can be made to give a fairly clever girl a very fair bird's-eye view of social agencies in the city and a considerable experience in the settlement life and neighborhood activities. It is hardly possible to specify qualifications 'necessary.' Interest in humans, fair health, good manners, industrious tendency, social experience and talent—accomplishments, if possible—what makes a good all-around girl makes her a good 'settler'—at least as a beginner. 'Possibilities growing out of the experience'? It is a broadening experience; enables us to give some judgment as to the powers and development of the student; might serve as the basis for choice or preference in later professional occupation. It would mean, of course, that a student had tried herself out a little in actual 'work' in addition to 'going to school' as a preparation for work—and trying one's wings even slightly gives a little more power and assurance in flying."

Summer work in the settlements falls into three categories:

1. The resident helpers at the city houses. Their work consists typically in managing and assisting fresh-air work, club work, entertainments, story hours, library work, playgrounds, and so forth. The head residents of two New York settlements are working on a plan "whereby some central New York agency should handle a course of lectures and discussions suited to appeal to college men and women, to be supplemented with field work in the different settlements and possibly in connection with the Charity Organization Society."

Number of vacancies—At least twenty-nine, most likely a great many more.

2. The non-resident helpers at the city houses. Their work is of the same type as that of the residents, but with a less degree of responsibility.

Number of vacancies—Any number—the more, the better.

3. Resident helpers in the settlement camps and gardens. This work consists in assisting in the supervision and direction of outdoor life and play, or in looking after the weeding, hoeing, picking of vegetables, preparation of fruits and vegetables for canning, and so forth.

Number of vacancies—At least nine, most likely more.

Associated Charities

Scope of work—The work will bring the student into personal contact not only with families who need to be helped out of their difficulties, but with the wider group of kindred, friends, churches and clubs which surround every family. There will be a chance also to observe some of the varied social movements and what is being done to remove the handicaps which make people poor and miserable.

Number of vacancies—Five.

Girls' Work

Scope of work—Advice and assistance, giving an understanding of the principles of case work technique, placing-out, visiting children in foster homes under supervision, and Girls' Leagues for Community Service, stimulating girls through group work to definite community service.

Number of vacancies not stated.

Expense

In general, the expense connected with the apprenticeships is that of maintenance, so arranged as to be most reasonable. A great many of the settlements and some of the other organizations offer board-free apprenticeships, but for these, as for all other details, consult the Assistant Secretary.

SOCIAL SERVICE TRIPS

The Intercollegiate Community Service Association has this past winter conducted what might be termed "social service trips" for its undergraduate members. During the Christmas vacation, and again at the spring recess, the Association organized excursions to different types of social agencies, in the course of which the specific problem presented and the method of dealing with it were expounded by the social workers in charge. At Christmas time Denison House had a thirty-five cent luncheon, at which Mr. Albert Kennedy, of South End House, Miss Gordon, headworker of Denison House, and Miss Chase, the executive of the Folk Handicrafts Department, spoke to about sixty girls. After luncheon the party "progressed" to the Psychopathic Hospital, where Miss Jarrett kindly explained the work.

Fifty-eight girls from Wellesley, Smith, Boston University, Wheaton, Bryn Mawr and Radcliffe applied for places in the second excursion on March 27. The trip was planned to include a visit to the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, an inspection of tenements to illustrate the housing problem, and then tea at the Elizabeth Peabody House, through the courtesy of Mrs. White.

These trips were so successful that similar excursions are being planned for New York and Philadelphia.

NEW CHAPTERS

The Association takes great pleasure this month in welcoming four new Chapters, *Boston University, Cornell* (undergraduates) *Pennsylvania State College*, and the *Sargent School for Physical Education*.

The Chapter at *Boston University* was organized in December, 1917, with Marion Spring Clarke, 1919, as elector. It has at present about sixty members and is our first Chapter to include men in the cabinet organization.

Through the hearty co-operation of Dr. Emerson and Miss Rachael Hardwick, of the faculty, the Chapter has instituted a course modelled after those offered by the organizations for civilian relief. There is a lecture or a study hour once a week, and then abundant opportunity through directed field work to work out the theory presented in the lecture. Mr. J. Prentice Murphy, of the Boston Children's Aid Society, gave the first lecture of the course, on "Social Service and Civilian Relief." In addition, Miss Marion Rowe, of the Associated Charities, an alumna of Boston University, is to have charge of a course in "Home Service Work of the Red Cross" for five Wednesday afternoons, beginning March 28.

Cornell and Sargent are just electing officers, and the elector at Pennsylvania State is Magdalene Eby. There is much interest and enthusiasm in these colleges.

Leland Stanford has written to ask whether a Chapter might be started on the Pacific Coast.

Hunter, New York, *Bates*, Maine, and *Temple University*, in Philadelphia, have also evinced great interest in the Association.

ASSOCIATION NOTES

Undergraduate Chapters

The work of the *Goucher* Chapter is much stronger in every way than in previous years. Goucher and Johns Hopkins are co-operating this year in a number of plans; together they are working out a pageant to be given at Lawrence House. They plan, too, to form a joint committee of representatives of Goucher, Johns Hopkins, the University of Maryland and the Maryland State Normal School for more extensive social welfare work, whereby each school may get the benefit of the experience of the others.

Goucher has an excellent method of placing volunteer workers. A large chart, marked off for the days of the week and the opportunities in the various lines of work is posted in a conspicuous place. When a place is open a red star is pasted opposite the vacancy until some girl fills it. The Chapter has started a second-hand book store as a means of raising money, and for the same end also organized a basketball game between members of the faculty. The Chapter also co-operated with the 1916 alumnae in giving a moving-picture benefit for Locust Point. The following new avenues of community work have been opened at Goucher: (1) Patriotic League (the college girls speak

before groups of factory girls and entertain them at the college), (2) Civilian Relief, and (3) a Civic League.

Wilson, though organized very recently, has a hundred members. Through the splendid interest and co-operation of Dr. Nancy Scott, of the Economics Department, the students have planned a course of lectures, to be illustrated with actual practice work in Chambersburg. The Chapter has started its social work at home with the maids, fitting up recreation rooms for them, relieving them at certain times in the dining room, and extending to them the use of the library and of the new swimming pool, with opportunity for instruction. The 1917 Wilson girls are ready to pay dues, and thus constitute our first new alumnae group.

The *Elmira* Chapter, besides the splendid social work at the Old Ladies' Home, the Orphan Asylum and the Neighborhood House mentioned on this page in the last issue, is offering a course in applied sociology, through Miss Whitehead, of the Federated Charities. The Chapter has also fitted up a recreation room for the maids, with magazines and a Victrola, and has organized classes for them in physical training and English.

The Chapter at *Wheaton* is well organized. Besides their regular duties, the Vice President looks after the volunteer work, the Treasurer attends to Thanksgiving baskets, Christmas dolls, and so forth, and the Secretary arranges for speakers. So far, the Chapter has heard Mr. Robert Woods, of South End House, Boston, Miss Todd, of the Associated Charities, of Attleboro, and Miss Greene, Miss Hardwick and Miss Tuttle. The members have undertaken gymnastic classes and kindergarten work at the Dodgeville Neighborhood House, a dancing class for the Girls' Club of the Attleboro Y. M. C. A., and a campaign for old clothes for distribution among needy families in Norton.

Intercollegiate Community Service Association and Bryn Mawr, Smith and Wellesley College Joint Fellowships of $450 (and Tuition) for 1918-1919

Requirements

Candidates must be graduates of one of the above Colleges and must present satisfactory evidence of good health and a special fitness for social work.

Plan

The fellow will live for the nine months of the fellowship year in

the Boston, New York or Philadelphia Settlement where board is $7 a week.

The academic work will be arranged to best supplement the student's college courses, in Boston, at the School for Social Workers or at Radcliffe College; in New York, at the School of Philanthropy or at Columbia University; and in Philadelphia, at Bryn Mawr College.

The "practicum" will be for the most part at the Settlement although special opportunity for practice work outside the Settlement will be arranged if desirable.

For further information and for application blanks consult

MISS FLORENCE JACKSON,
264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

The Value of the I. C. S. A. Fellowship

"As I look back upon my year of training as College Settlements Association fellow at Bryn Mawr College and the Philadelphia College Settlement, the most important contribution of that year seems to have been the cultivation of a broad, well-rounded view-point on social questions to serve as a foundation on which to build. I have come to appreciate more and more the policy by which we were encouraged to maintain an open-minded attitude towards changes in the social order, to react to new impressions, to develop a sympathetic attitude towards unfamiliar people, conditions, and so forth, to seek out the truth for ourselves. The opportunity for free class-room discussion and criticism, taken for granted in those days, has a new significance and an added value now.

"The contact with leaders in the field of social service and the association with other students interested in various types of social work have a broadening influence upon the fellow in training. Furthermore, the combination of theoretical and practical training at Bryn Mawr provides an opportunity for free experimentation, but with the necessary direction. The danger of too specific training which so often turns out a worker with one particular remedy for all social ills is successfully avoided in this combination of theory and practice.

"My first position after leaving Bryn Mawr was that of director of girls' work at the Jan Hus Neighborhood House, which is located in the midst of the large Bohemian section of New York City. The next year I became headworker of the Neighborhood House.

The Bohemians are among the most progressive and best educated of our foreign population, and we make a special effort in our wrok to preserve the cultural gifts which they have brought with them to this country as well as to interpret our democratic ideals to them."

DOROTHY WESTON, Bryn Mawr, 1914.
Holder of Bryn Mawr-I. C. S. A. Fellowship in 1915-1916.

"I should like to witness to the value of the fellowship. It gave me very thorough training on the practical side balanced by the theoretical at the School of Philanthropy. I do not think there is any way of coming at such immediate and first-hand knowledge of living conditions which is as good as settlement residence. It helps too in keeping one's balance if this initiation period is spent in the company of trained and experienced and understanding workers. The initial settlement idea of democratic friendliness is the only basis for effective social work, and to start out with that serves as a good balance-wheel to the dangers of institutionalism or an impersonal science.

"Since my year as a fellow, I have done two years of settlement work in a mining center near Wilkes-Barre, the first year as assistant, the second in entire charge. Since September I've been doing industrial work in Pittsburgh as the Extension Secretary of the Y. W. C. A."

GRACE COYLE, Wellesley, 1914.

Holder of Wellesley - I. C. S. A. Fellowship in 1915-1916.

Mt. Ivy Conference

The annual spring meeting of the Association will take place Saturday and Sunday, May 4 and 5, at Mt. Ivy, N. Y.

On Friday evening, May 4, the Association will be the guest of Barnard College, and the session (for Alumnae Electors only) will be devoted to problems of interest to them.

Advisory Board of the I. C. S. A.
Who have also consented to act as a Speakers' Board

Mr. John B. Andrews, Secretary, American Association for Labor Legislation.

Miss Mary Beard, Superintendent, District Visiting Nurses' Association, Boston.

Mr. Allen T. Burns, Director, Cleveland Foundation.

Miss Margaret Byington, Organizing Secretary, Charity Organization Society, New York.

Miss Ida M. Cannon, Chief of Social Service, Massachusetts General Hospital.

Mr. John Collier, President, National Community Center Association, invited.

Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Parole Commissioner, New York, invited.

Dr. Michael Davis, Director, Boston Dispensary.

Miss Mary Dreier, Representing Women's Trade Union League, invited.

Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, Director, Glenn Mills Reformatory for Girls, Sleighton Farms, Pa.

Mr. John Glenn, Director, Russell Sage Foundation.

Miss Jean Hamilton, Secretary, Federation of Women Workers.

Mr. S. M. Harrison, Director of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits, Russell Sage Foundation.

Mrs. Jessie Hodder, Superintendent, Sherburne Reformatory for Women.

Mr. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, New York, invited.

Miss Mary Jarrett, Chief of Social Service, Boston State Hospital—Psychopathic Department.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary, National Consumers' League.

Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, invited.

Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary, National Child Labor Committee.

Miss Maud Miner, Secretary, New York Probation and Protective Association.

Mr. J. Prentice Murphy, Secretary, Boston Children's Aid Society.

Mrs. Jane Rippin, Chief Probation Officer, Philadelphia, and member of National Probation Officers' Association.

Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch, Head Worker, Greenwich House.

Dr. William F. Snow, Secretary, American Social Hygiene Association and Editor of *Social Hygiene*, invited.

Miss Katherine Tucker, Superintendent, Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director, Committee on Women's Work, Russell Sage Foundation, invited.

Miss Lillian Wald, Head Worker, Henry Street Settlement, New York.

Mr. Robert Woods, Head Worker, South End House, Boston.

Fellowships in Social-Economic Research
Department of Research
Women's Educational and Industrial Union
Boston, Massachusetts

Three paid fellowships in social-economic research are offered each year by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to women who wish thorough preparation for such work. The fellowships carry a stipend of $500. Clerical assistance, equipment, and travelling expenses necessary for the investigation are furnished by the Department of Research.

Qualifications of Candidates

A degree from a college of good standing, training in economics or sociology, and satisfactory references in regard to health, character and special fitness for social-economic research are required of all candidates for the fellowships. For the past three years the successful applicants have been women with some graduate training or experience. The research fellows are expected to devote their entire time for ten months to the training given by the Department of Research.

Training Offered

Training is given in the making and criticism of schedules, in field work, in the construction and interpretation of statistical tables, and in the literary presentation of the results of the investigation. All fellows are required to take the course in statistics given by the Director of the Department of Research.

Usually one cooperative investigation has been made by each group of fellows, but the work of 1918-1919 will consist of a series of emergency investigations throwing light on the social and economic problems of the present national crisis. These will be undertaken in cooperation with government bureaus or with research committees recently appointed by the American Economic Association and the American Sociological Society.

Affiliation With Colleges

The research work conducted in the department is accepted for the major subject counting toward a master's degree at Simmons College; and for thesis or research work in certain seminar courses at Radcliffe College, Tufts College, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. By special arrangement with the Committee on Graduate Instruction of Wellesley College, the work may be counted as a part of the requirements for a master's degree. Several western universities have accepted the completed studies as theses for advanced degrees, and have given graduate credit for the training in research. Professors from affiliated colleges serve on the committee which awards the fellowships.

Applications

Applications must be filed before May 1st.

For further information and application blanks, address Department of Research, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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Booklet and additional information sent upon request.